THE PRO-SLAVERY BEBELLION. PROGERES OF APPAIRS OF CHARLESTON. Major Anderson and his Comrades. THE EFFECT OF REBELLION. SUSPENSION OF A SAVINGS BANK. Crealar Letter to the Southern Churches.

the Difficulty-How to Get Out of it. THE DOOM OF SLAVERY.

APPRAL & REPEAL RECOMMENDED.

FROM WASHINGTON.

LICETENING UP-THE TRUE PATH OUT. Som Our Special Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15, 1861. Things are looking a good deal more like a disastation of the Slave Power than like a disastross dissolution of the Union. We have got rid of eight of the fillibustering Senators, and when ne get rid of half a dozen more, with their con-Ederates in the other branch, we are likely to have some healthy legislation. It is to be hoped they will have gone before Congress is crowded to a vote on any Compromise. The only thing there is to fear is a demoralization of the Northern position on the Slavery question. We are that coming to a permanent settlement of it, and it would be a great misfortune to have anything occur now to interrupt that settlement.

Every sign and indication, thus far, goes to show that the rebels are filled with fears and apprehensions. Mason is more grouty than ever. Brown was never so subdued. Jeff. Davis admitand in his speech that he never before so "curbed me Impatient temper." Slidell reads his newspaper more spitefully than ever. The usually able Benjamin is about the most ill-tempered man in the Senate. Clingman's nose is totally out of joint. Bayard is off all the time. Pearce has no rest for the sole of his foot. Mallory and Tales have utterly subsided. Hunter never inroked moderation half so earnestly as in his late speech. Iverson has grown sedate and mild. And so on. To-day, Polk of Missouri made a speech, and joined in the general refrain. He deprecated war, and begged for peace. He innocently asked, as they have all, why not allow them to pull down the Government, and say nothing about it? Why should anybody be so outrageous as to apply force to prevent such a harmless pastime They declare the Free-State people must be the mest bloody-minded villains in the world to interfers with this pet project of the slaveholders. They say they only desire to run their red-hot poker through other people's bodies, and why on earth should they not be permitted to do it?

Mr. Mason of Virginia, acting on the line of this general idea, to-day introduced a resolution into the Senate, not inquiring, but demanding to know of the Secretary of War what he and Gen. Scott were about, in all this moving of troops and ships, up and down and about the country, and particularly upon the South. He was anxious to know what it all meant, and if the President would not tell him, he wanted him to say so. Mr. Fessenden ventured to suggest that probably the Senator would not be able to find out, even if he made his demand, so he had better put it in the usual form of a respectful request. He further reminded the gentle Senator, that when Mr. Clark of New-Hampshire, sometime ago wanted to get a little information about affairs in Charleston Harbor, during the reign of Secretary Floyd, Mr. Jeff Davis, a high authority in military matters, told the Senate that it was a highly improper inquiry. What was true then upon these delicate subjects, must be true now. though he himself had no objection to this par-Sienlar inquiry, if put in the customery form.

There pever was seen such a set of arrogant and imperious rulers as the slave-driving captains of Mis Republic, since the world began. Such men cannot be created except by Slavery. It is the institution that makes them, and nothing else could do it. Of all men, they most need the discipline of reverses and the humiliation of defeat. It is their insolence of temper that forbids them to submit to being fairly beaten in a Presidential election. They will not take the position of a defeated party. They will rule or they will rain. They will govern the country or they will destroy it, if they can. They will remain in control of the Government, or they will drag it down about our ears, and bury all in a common

These are certainly amiable gentlemen to compromise with, and concede to, and alter the Constitution for. If there were any self-respect among those of whom compromises, and concessions, and new constitutional guaranties are now demanded, they would treat all such demands with dignified silence, or rebuke them with a just condemnation. There is really but one reply to make to their arrogance: Gentlemen, you, with us, live under a common Government and a common Constitution. We should all submit to its regular and legitimate action. We owe this allegiance as honorable men and good citizens and true patriots. This has been the rule of all parties in the country for three-quarters of a century; and it must not be altered because of any sudden freak of pride, or passion, or political disappointment. It is right you should submit to what we have all submitted to, and you must submit. If you say you will not, then you are rebels and traitors, and we must look upon you as such, and treat you accordingly.

Now, it seems to me that nothing is plainer than that this is the only course of conduct fitted to maintain the integrity and stability of the Government, and to preserve the respect either of our own people or of foreign nations. If the Government cannot stand on this it cannot stand at all. If it is incapable of preserving itself on this basis, it is not worth preserving. J. S. P.

FROM SOUTH CAROLINA.

THE ARRIVAL OF THE BROOKLYN From Our Special Correspondent.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 12-e. m. The Brooklyn arrived here very early this morning, and is in the offing. She has not yet made any effort to enter the port. Should she

eral guns which South Carolina has not seized and those which she has seized.

Communications have been had between the authorities here and Major Anderson, which lead to the belief that there will be no collision, that everything will remain in state quo until the arrival of instructions from Washington, and that the Brooklyn will not make any hostile demonstration for the present. It remains, however, to be seen whether the Government at Washington is so entirely imbecile as to fail in its first duties, merely because bloodshed is threatened, if it does not yield.

If the President yields, the Secessionists here will have the pleasure of pointing other States to the advantages of secession, as giving the seceding States not only all the privileges which they have previously enjoyed in the Union, but also absolving them from all obligation to respect the rights of the other States; certainly a very strong temptation to secession, which, they say, can be used with effect upon the Border States

If the President does not yield to South Carolina, then they mean to proceed to actual hostilities as soon as possible, in order to drag the whole South into their movement by the solidarity of Southern feeling and the instincts of Southern blood. A baptism of blood, they say, would give a sacred force to the cause of Southern rights.

There is a great change in the weather. has been warm, but it has become quite cold. A regiment of volunteers, all young men of the richest families of the planters, under orders for Sullivan's Island, was addressed this morning in front of the Charleston Hotel, in presence of a great crowd of people, by Gen. McGowan. His speech, which overflowed with warlike and patriotic ardor, was received with frantic cheering.

The affair between Gen, Scott and Senator Toombs has produced a great sensation here, and so also has the message of the Mayor of New-York City. The treason of Fernando Wood is nowhere more thoroughly appreciated than here: it is understood here to be just as if Charleston should attempt to secede from the State of South Carolina. Could the model Mayor have foreseen how his message is received in Southern circles. he would never have written it. I have heard men high in administrative authority here say that Gen. Scott, instead of inaugurating a civil war at Charleston, would better employ his time n protecting the North from such demagogues as the Mayor of New-York.

Everything is apparently very quiet here, notwithstanding the agitation which pervades all hearts. The great number of citizens on duty in the forts renders the streets comparatively deserted during the day.

The young volunteers are in very good health, notwithstanding their severe labors on parade; out the appearance of some of the regiments is pitiful, from lack of proper accouterments; the pillage of the Arsenal does not appear to have vielded all that was necessary. But additional equipments are, I am told, on the way by steamer from New-York. A considerable corps of young marines sport the red-shirt, the Garibaldian uniform.

The sessions of the Legislature commence a noon, and are frequently prolonged into the evening. The Battery this morning was crowded, more than I have ever seen it before, by ladies, and, in fact, all classes of people, watching the movements at the forts, and endeavoring to get a sight of the Brooklyn, which, however, keeps at a considerable distance from the port, out of the range of the guns.

THE CRISIS-COERCION.

From Our Special Correspondent.
CHARLESTON, Jan. 12-p. m.

The day has passed away in contradictory rumors in relation to the Brocklyn; some said that she had arrived, and some that she had not. But the general impression is that it was really the Brooklyn, and that she has proceeded on her course without stopping here. I send you an extract from a journal of this evening, and also extracts showing the commercial movement at of animation.

That in relation to the Brooklyn is as follows: That in relation to the Brooklyn is as follows:

"Capt Payne of the steamer Aid brought word to the city this
morning that while outside of the bar he cave a steamship of war
off the Rattleannie Shoal apparently making for the bar, but that
she afterward stood off toward a small achoour, and spoke her,
for the purpose, no doubt, of petting information. She was also
seen by the captain of the brig Vim. Mason, from Baltimore,
which arrived here this forencon, who says he observed her well
off shore about sundown yesterday evening. The pilot boat L.
S. Lucas, which brought the last information from outside, re,
ports having observed her speak a small schooner from this port,
and that she aftefward steered off E. N. E., and set her canvaShe has been spoken by no vessel which has yet arrived here,
but there can be no doubt that the war steamer seen is the Brooklyn sloop of war."

The Saving's Bank suspended payment this morning. This shows the extreme pressure in noney matters, which is now the great difficulty in the affairs of the new empire. This suspension has spread consternation among a great number of poor families, whose only resources were deposited in this bank. Large numbers of house servants are among the sufferers; their indignation and grief cannot be suppressed.

There is much suffering also among the modistes and the persons whom they employ, in consequence of the interruption of the pleasures of the season, which is usually at its hight in February and March. The booksellers, and all other dealers whose wares are not the actual necessaries of life, are also suffering greatly. But this does not check the enthusiasm, even of the classes affected by the stagnation. As to the other classes, they still appear able to resist the crisis, although commercial and financial disasters are immediately impending if this state of uncertainty continues.

To a casual observer, however, there is no appearance of suffering, and to judge from the animation of the promenaders, especially of ladies in King street, and in other frequented avenues, one would suppose that we were in the midst of the most profound peace, rather than in the heart of the theater of a revolution. Such is the flexibility and elasticity of this Southern character, that it cannot give up the amenities and pleasures of life, even though many souls are beclouded and many hearts are convulsed.

The Commissioners of the State have conferred with Maj. Anderson again to-day, and there is a strong impression affoat in the city, emanating from the best informed in headquarters, that peace will speedily be restored. The hope is even indulged that Fort Sumter will soon be evacuated, and so that the great effusion of blood necessary to capture it will be spared. There is a general feeling of relief expressed in consequence of this report, spiced with not a little rage from a few desperate talkers, who swear that they have got their courage serewed up to the fighting point, and feel that it will all be wasted if the Fort is quietly surrendered. to so, there is no question but there would be a For should Fort Sumter be surrendered, nobody bedy exchange of caspon balls between the Fed-bere has any idea of seeing the Stars and Stripes

in Charleston until they come in on the flag of a foreign Power, under a treaty of peace and

commerce. The number of soldiers regularly on duty ber s estimated at between 2,000 and 3,000, and a new regiment of volunteers is expected to-morrow from Marion County. This number includes only the volunteers-not the citizens, who will, I am told, at any moment swell the military forces to tens of thousands in case of danger. During the first revolution, the boast here is, that the city when bombarded, was on fire in fifteen different places before it surrendered; and in case of a bombardment now, a more determined resistance is promised, as, it is said, the enthusiasm of the people is called forth with far greater impetuosity now than in the days of Seventy-Six.

Major Anderson, on the other hand, has now hardly more than 30 or 40 effective men, and it is said that even these are not to be depended upon. There are rumors, possibly absurd, but certainly credited, that the Irishmen among the troops at Fort Sumter have been forbidden by their priests to fight against the Carolinians; and among the low Irish in the city the story has been circulated, and has found ready credence, that these mutineers have been killed by Major Anderson's own hands. Bishop Lynch, the prelate of the Roman Catholic Church here, is a secessionist to the back-bone, and prominent in the "patriot" ranks; and the proverb, "Like master, like man," may very well be translated like bishop, like parish."

The greatest apprehension of the South Carolinian volunteer is that he will have to fight, if even he should get an opportunity, against plebeing hirelings, a feeling very similar to that which pervaded the ranks of the young Italian patricians when about to measure their swords against the bloody and brutal soldiers of Austria.

The compromise speech of Senator Seward, an iden of which is given in the Washington telegrams of to-day, attracts but little attention here. Compromises are no longer taken into consideration. The only question which is discussed here is the right of secession. Should this not be resisted by the Federal Government with the armed hand, although it be protested against in legal and diplomatic form, a more gracious feeling may be expected in this Empire toward that foreign Government known as the United States of America, and the fury of secession will probably abate in degree as the separation shall be treated by the Federal Government with indifference, with forbearance, with kindness, with generosity, or with magnanimity.

But it is felt here that any attempt at coercion, any attempt to compel people to remain in partnership when they are antagonistic in every sense, must result in bloodshed, and that if, in actual war, the Southern Republic should be conquered (which is not considered to be probable), and the Southern States should be forced to remain in the Union, the cause of strife would be perpetuated through generations to come, always ready to break out in renewed revolution on the slightest opportunity.

The City of New-York is looked upon with much more favor, and regarded as much more friendly to the cause of South Carolina than even the Government at Washington, including the secessionist Senate. Men of large property, like the planters here, feel a certain affinity for the millionaires of New-York. But, it is said that while many of the planters themselves put their hand to the political and military wheel and serve in the legislature and the forts, the propertyholders of New-York maintain an apparently is different position, and let their work be done by those who held a subordinate place in the aristocracy of wealth, fashion, and enterprise; generally by such men as, in their ambition to rise in the scale of society and influence through pecuniary success, desire to pave the way for the restoration of that tranquillity under the wings of which the money of their superiors has been accumulated. So it is argued here that the first men of New-York do not move because they can secure the same ends more easily by the employment of secondary men, like Hamilton Fish, and still smaller fry, to do their work, and especially because some of them are hoping to secure diplomatic or other sinecures upon the peaceful installation of the Republican regime. Such men, they say, would be the most Pro-Slavery of slaveholders if they lived here. and would at present be ultras among secessionists. In this way the Charlestonian acumen traces resemblances between South Carolinians and Yankees, and finds a certain intellectual affinity, as far as sharp acumen of judgment is concerned. Some degree of faith is also expressed in men like the heavy publishers and literary men, whose object is to accumulate wealth, and whose habit of drifting with expediences makes them on all such occasions partisans of the largest moneyed interest.

I give these as a specimen of the arguments of those here who are cool enough for contemplation and argument-not very many, it is true, but yet it may be interesting to New-York to see itself from this new foreign point of view.

WHEN WILL THE FIGHT BEGIN. From Our Own Correspondent. CHARLESTON, S. C. Saturday, p. m., ?

Jan. 12, 1861. Huge cannon are every day transported through the streets to strenghthen the batteries on Morris and Sullivan's Islands. The rebels, though not abundantly, are yet well supplied with ammunition. There is a powder factory in the State, hough as yet their supply has been drawn from other sources. The report is that the Brooklyn, the Harriet Lane, and the Star of the West remain off the bar, probably not nearer than six or eight miles from Fort Sumter. It is said that, notwithstanding the obstructions, the Brooklyn can approach near enough to engage the batteries, while the Star of the West proceeds to Fort Sumter, In turn Fort Sumter, it is expected, will engage Fort Moultrie, Fort Johnson, and the batteries erected in the neighborhood. This .will make a grand fight. The question occurs, how long will Fort Sumter's garrison be able to continue the incessant labor of serving her guns? The number of men is so small that all will be employed at once, leaving no means of relief by relays at the guns, to say nothing of the chance of the number being reduced from casualties. The rebels calculate on the chances in their favor on this account. How well the expectation is based

Though I believe the rumors of insubordination in Maj. Anderson's garrison to be pure inventions, yet they continue to be circulated and by many believed. The day is cloudy, and a heavy, thick at

do not undertake to say.

osphere precludes observation to any consider-

able distance further than Fort Sumter, which, beyond the stars and stripes, gives no sign. How many of the gazers who line the piers and Battery would give a small fortune to know what is going on within its frowning walls. There they gaze from morning till night, thinking all the while about the handful of men within, now famous, and long to be famous. The wonder is, as I hear it expressed by the gazer-, whether it is really true that the garrison has no fuel, and that the men eat raw meat, salt and stony, with nothing better than hard biscuit for a relish. I draw another picture of the gallant good fellows whom I have met at their messthe gellant Foster, the dashing Davis, the deliberate Doubleday, the devoted Hall, the cool Seymour (almost an invalid from arduous service), and the rest of them, with the brave, thoughtful Anderson, the master spirit. Cooked or not be their meat, they will never give up the Fort. "We will fire the magazine, and be buried in one common ruin, before we will surrender," was the chivalrous and earnest language addressed to me by one of the officers, whose names I have written above, not long since.

Gov. Pickens's Secretary of War and Secretaact inconsistent with his previous course.

News has just been received that the Star of the West has arrived at New-York. Pilot Burts reports having seen the Brooklyn outside. The last report is that she was steaming E. N. E., with her canvas set. So, likely as not, we are not to have the stirring times promised.

CIRCULAR LETTER.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1861.

To the Clergy and Laity of Christian Churches in the Southern

We would salute you, brethren, in the spirit of the
apostolic formula: "Grace, mercy, and peace." As
follow-heirs of a kingdom that "endareth forever,"
we have common interests and relations superior to all
political bonds, furnishing the basis of fraternal intercourse even in seasons of greatest civil commotion.

Faith in God would seem to be the only alternative in

action which reveals the impostence and short-sighted-

political bonds, furnishing the basis of traternal intercourse even in seasons of greatest civil commotion.
Faith in God would seem to be the only alternative in
a crisis which reveals the impotence and short-sightedness of man. It is with a profound conviction of the
imminence of national perils, and with a deep sense of
the solemnity and delicacy of this humble attempt to
avert them, that we venture a few suggestions to our
dear brethren touching some of the immediate causes
of our danger, and the probable consequences to great
moral and religious interests of the threatened disruption of our civil ties.

A dispassionate view of public affairs constrains the
belief that a system of gross and persistent misreprescatation has had much to do with leading the nation
to the verge of revolution. The South has been slandered at the North, and the North as grossly misropresented at the South. The extreme sentiments or unworthy acts of individuals, and the passionate utterances of inconsiderate bodies, political or ecclesiastical,
have been heralded through the land as the deliberate
expression of opinion of great parties, denominations,
or sections of country; whereas they merely rapresented the extravagance of their authors, and should
have been consigned to the oblivion they merited.

Too much of this fratricidal work has undeniably
been done by the pulpit, but far more by the press. A
distinguished Senator, when recently asserting in his
place that "nine-tenths of the complaints" as to a
supposed grievance "are unfounded," added this deserved rebuke of an unscrupulous press; "Where there
is sectional strife and excitement, there seems to be a
proneness on the part of the newspaper press, in both
sections, to cellect and give every fact which would
inflame the passions and prejudices of one section
against another. In that way, partial and unfair statements are given, which makes each section act under
an apprehension of the other."

If this view of the question be accepted, does it not
vitall

or in more calm, discriminating investigation of the causes of impending perils, and for manly, Christian effort, under God, to avert them. It is not true that intelligent, Christian patriotism has succumbed to fanaticism and demagogism. It may be disheartened or stifled, for the time, by the misguided passions of men in one locality or another; but it lives and glows in millions of hearts all over the land, and in them all it is leyal to the Constitution, the Union, and the Bible. We should hazard nothing in thus pledging the great body of the people in these Northern States; we do not, will not distruct the great body of the people in this behalf in the Southern States. Why then should we not seek to put an end to the existing spirit of mis-trust and alienation, to stay the progress of groundless crimination and recrimination and join hands, accord-ing to the grace and wisdom God may bestow, in the blessed office of peacemakers for our distracted coun-

It is our appropriate work. Beside the interests to some appropriate work. Deside the interests common to all citizens, we have a vital stake in the perpetuation of our Federal Union on other and higher grounds. The honor and prosperity of Protestant Christianity are involved in the issue. A failure in our great experiment of self-government, beside affording and proof of recreancy on the part of American Christians, would be interpreted in all lands as evidence of the powerlessness of the only system of evidence of the powerlessness of the only system of religion that claims to furnish an adequate basis for self-governing institutions. Dismion, too, would involve the rupture of cherished ecclesiastical ties, and the at and onment of cooperative benevolence at home and abroad. The noble example of American Christian enterprise, and the rising influence of our Chris-

We cannot quote that a spirit of candor and increas-ance, such as our religion prompts and the, exigencies of our times demand, would render the speedy adjust-ment of our difficulties possible, consistently with every Constitutional right. Unswerving fealty to the Constitution, justly interpreted, and a prompt return Constitution, justly interpreted, and a prompt return to its spirit and requirements, wherever there may have been divergence from either, would seem to be the first duty of chizens and legislators. It is our firm, and we think intelligent conviction, that only a very inconsiderable fraction of the people of the North will be-liste in the discharge of their Constitutional obligations; and that whatever enactments are found to be in condict therewith will be annualled. And it is our further belief that an instructed and corrected pub-lic sentiment will constrain a stricter regard for truth his sentiment will constrain a stricter regard for truth and for the rights and feelings of men, on the part alike of the press and the pulpit, in the popular discussion of political and moral questions. Thus will the more immediate causes of alienated feeling be suppressed, and the healing touch of time, the seasonable exertions of patrictic men, the pence-inspiring influence of religion, the spirit of fervent prayer, and the favoring providence and grace of the Triuno God, will cement anew the bonds that unite the North and the South, the Fast and the West, in one thrice-blessed American hypotherhood.

srotherhood.

To this end, dear brethren, and for the sake of those spiritual gifts so imperatively needed by our American Zion, let us unceasingly implore the outpouring of the Holy Spirit on the rulers and people of these United

Church, New-York, Rector of Calvary Protestant Episcopal
THOMAS HOUSE TAYLOR, Rector of Grace Protestant Episcopal Church, New-York,
WILLIAM F. MORGAN, Ractor of St. Thomas Protestant
Episcopal Church, New-York,
JOHN COTTON SMITH, Rector of Church of the Assension,
Ngw York.

ry of State, who this morning renewed their visit to Fort Sumter, have been absent nearly all day. Precisely what the nature of their business is has not transpired. Their wish is to secure peaceable possession of Fort Sumter. No doubt that Major Anderson is willing to do anything he can properly to avert civil war, but I do not believe that he will surrender the fort, or do any

respect demand extreme deliberation in the adoption of measures for the redress of grievances, which, on this bypotheris, may prove to be partly unreal, and at the best are greatly exaggerated. Mutual misunderstanding has been often snough the occasion of domestic or national calamity to induce the utmost patience and forbearance, before irrevocable action involving the honor and the interests of thirty millions of souls.

In our judgment, dear brethren, the time has come

tian enterprise, and the rising influence of our Christian civilization, must wane and react, as the life-current of charity dry up, and the night of our brief and brilliant day gathers gloom. And should prevalent as prehensions ripen into fact, so that armed strife should essay the adjustment of difficulties insotuble to reason, patriotism, and religion, and thus pave the way for popular infidelity, Sabbath-breaking, licentionsness—all the terrible concemitants of civil ward-how justly would the guilty authors and abetters of this misery be visited with the maledictions of Christendom, and how bitter must be the self-reproaches of these who neglected any part of their duty in arresting or averting the dire catastrophe.

We cannot doubt that a spirit of candor and forbearance, such as our religion prompts and the, exigencies

We owe you.

After a pleasant companionship of some fifteen or twenty years, we feel compelled to secode lawfully.

We are strong and decided Union men. The Union GARDNER SPRING, Paster of Brick Presbyterian Church, We are strong and decided Union men. The Union first and Maryland ofterward.

We think your paper has become a dangerous one, injurious to the true interests of the country, both North and South—indueding the South to continue their W. W. PHILLIPS, Paster of First Presbyterian Chorch, New-York.
GEORGE POTTS, University place Presbyterian Church,

North and South—inducding the South to continue their destructive career—making them believe that the large majority of the North are their enemies; and the claves to believe that the great party soming into power are their peculiar friends—in favor of their perfect social and political equality with the white population. Having slaces in our families, we think your paper an incendiary one.

We have read your editorials with pleasure for many years, when you denounced boldly and fearlessly the frauds and corruption of Democracy, and expeed the New 1 ctk.

J. McELROY, Fourteenth-sircet Presbyterian Church, N. York,
JOHN M. RREBS, Rutgers-sircet Presbyterian Church, N. Y.
CHARLES P McLLVAINE, Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal
Church in Ohio, Chefmati.
FRANCIS L. HAWKS, Rector of Calvary Protestant Episcopal
Church New York

H. DYER. Secretary Evangelical Knowledge Society, N. Y.
N. BANGS, Methodist Episcopal Church, New-York,
J. P. DURBIN, Methodist Episcopal Church, New-York,
JOSEPS HOLDICH, Secretary American Bible Society, N. Y.
AEBL, STEVENS, Methodist Episcopal Church, New-York,
EDWARD LATT-BOP, Paster of Esquist Tabermode, N. Y.
A. D. GHLETTE, Paster of Calvary Baptist Church, N. Y.
THOMAS DE WITT, S. Anior Paster of Collegista Reformed
Durch Church, New-York,
CFORGE W. BETHUNE, Paster of Twenty-first-street Reformed Dutch Church, New-York.
ISAAC FERRIS, Chanceller of New-York UniversityTHOMAS H. SKINNER, Union Theological Seminary, N. Y.
JOEL PARKER, Fourth-avenue Presbyterian Church, N. Y.
N. MURRAY, Faster of First Presbyterian Church, Elizabeth,
New-Frey. character of men like Wood, Rynders, Bennett, &c., and now we regret to find you "cheek-by-jowl," acting in concert with there very men. Day after day, and year after year, The Herald was filled with "Booby Brooks," "Booby Brooks," and now you quote that pestilent sheet, as if it was the law and merals of the hand, and traduce the ancestors from schom you sprang. Your of edient servant,
BENJAMIN CRAINE & CO.

INTERESTING FROM WASHINGTON.

DAVID MAGIE, Pastor of Second Presby terian Church, Eliza

JOHN MACLEAN, President Nassen Hall College, Princeton,

SEIZURE OF THE LOUISIANA DEFENSES.

LOUISIANA PREPARING TO BLOCK THE MISSIS-

The N. O. Delta of the 12th inst, has the following account of the seizure of the Louisiana forts. It is

tuller than any previous reports:
"Baton Rouge, Jan. 11, 1861.

"The New-Orleans detachment, under Col. Watton, will remain on duty until further orders to-morrow. On Sunday they will start for home. At present, all are in good health."

A correspondent of The Delta, writing from Fort Pike on the 11th, announces the occupation of that work in the following terms:

"In the darkness of the night the Continentals moved."

tains arms and ammunition sufficient to place this and
the adjoining States on a war 'ooting, and of three
powerful fortifications, with full armaments, which defiend all the approaches to our city from the sea. These
forts are occupied by volunteer State troops. Measures,
however, are on foot to relieve the gallant young men
who have been called from civil life by this service, by
regular troops, organized and paid by the State of
Louisians.

Louisiana.

"It is contemplated to raise and equip at the expense of the State one full regiment of 1,000 men, to be

centisted for six months, and to be distributed among the six forts within the State. This will be an artil-lery force, and will doubtless constitute an important portion of the regular army of the Southern Republic, when it shall be established. The revenues of the State

A FULL REGIMENT FOR SIX MONTHS.

It is contemplated to raise and equip at the expense of the State one full regiment of one thousand men, to be collisted for six months, and to be distributed among the six forts within the State. This will be an artillery force, and will doubtless constitute an important por-

on of the regular army of the Southern Republic then it shall be established. The revenues of the

have not gone on a pleasure trip. "Four Pike, Saturday, Jan. 5-a. m.

seters. I would defend the Fort while a man re-

mained to apply a match to the guns or spring a mine; and, as a last resert, that I would blow up the Fort mained to apply a match to the gain and, as a last resort, that I would blow up the Fort and perish with the star spangled banner in its ruins. Posterity, I trust, will do my memory justice.

B. BOSWORTH.

ALARMING REPORT FROM MARYLAND.

MARYLAND BRAVOS-TEN THOUSAND MEN TO SEIZE WASHINGTON,

Special Dispetch to The Evening Post.

A Republican who has just returned from Maryland, reports that ten themsand men have been secretly organized in Maryland and Virginia, to prevent the inauguration of Lincoln, and to stop all progress through the State to the Federal capital.

He says that he traveled as a Virginian, and gained the confidence of the conspirators by taking the oath of secrecy. Some uneasiness has been created here by the large amount of money deposited in bank by persons considered irresponsible. These, however, are thus far only rumors.

The clerks in all the Departments are to be sworn to maintain the Union. The buildings of the Interior Department and of the Treasury have an armed police, but in these times of suspicion even the watchmen are some-

times doubted.
It is said that Anderson has at least three months' supplies of fuel and provisions.
WHAT ARE REGARDED AS INCENDIARY PAPERS.

We have been requested to publish the following let-ter from an old and highly respectable mercantile house of Baltimore, as a faithful expression of the high-minded Union men of the South:

minded Union men of the South:

BALTIMORE, Dec. 29, 1860,

Mesers, JANES and E. BROOKS, New York Express.

GENTLIMES: We wish to discontinue our subscription to your paper, and the bearer will pay you what

Special Dispatch to The Evening Post.

beth, New Jersey.
CHARLES HODGE, Theological Seminary, Princeton, N.J.
ALEXANDER T. M'GILL, Theological Seminary, Princeto

New Jerney

CHARLES WADSWORTH, Philadelphia.
CHARLES WADSWORTH, Philadelphia.
CHARLES WADSWORTH, Philadelphia.
WM. P. BREED, Philadelphia.
ROBERT WATTS, Philadelphia.
JAMES M. CROWELL, Philadelphia.
JOSEPH H. JONES, Philadelphia.

It was said last evening (Tuesday) in Washington, that the purpose of Col. Haype's mission to the Government is entirely mismderstood. The people of South Carolina, regarding the occupation of Fort Samter by the United States troops as a standing menace in their midst, some time since notified Major Anderson that they intended to take it, cost what it would, Again, on Friday last, through their Minister of War, they notified Major Anderson of their intention to take the fort. Major Anderson informed them that he had no authority to act otherwise than to defend himself. He was willing, however, to refer the subject to the Government, and the President could take such action as he deemed proper. Col. Hayne was accordingly dispatched by the authorities of South Carolina to demand the immediate surrender of Fort Sumer, as the only means of preventing war, and all its long train of calamities. They are determined to take it at all hazards, and have so informed the Government. They believe that they can take it, but it will incur great loss of life. This they are desirone of preventing.

LENGTH OF THE INTERVIEW.

"Bayon Rouge, Jan. 11, 1861.

"The companies composing the expedition to this city from New Orleans, for the purpose of taking possesion of the United States Arsenal and Barracks, were ordered out at daylight this morning for company drill, and at noon they formed on the north side of Bondevard street. This atreet is in the lower part of the city, the Arrenal and Barracks being just beyond its upper limits. The order to take up this position was issued by the Governor to Col. Walton of the Washington Artillery, in command of the New-Col. Hayne's the South Carolina Commissioner, in-terview with the President Tuesday afternoon lasted but twenty minutes. The President declined to re-ceive any communication of an official character from him, making the same re; ly that he made to those who came here two weeks ago. Col. Hayne then retired, and his mission is therefore at an end. He has not deemed the result of sufficient importance, however, to telegraph the South Carolina authorities.

MR. SEWARD'S NEW LABORS.

MR. SEWARD'S NEW LABORS.

A special dispatch to The Philadelphia Press of Wednesdry morning says that "Mr. Seward was yeserday actively engaged with some of the more concervative Republicans, and it is hoped that he may yes ucceed in giving peace to the country.'

of the city, the Arrena and Barrocks link just be yond its upper limits. The order to take up this position was issued by the Governor to Col. Walton of the Washington Ariillery, in command of the New-Orleans detachment. Immediately after forming on the North Boulevard, the troops received orders to move toward the Arsenal and other United States buildings for the purpose of taking possession of them. On a demand from Col. Wolton, the posts were surrendered without any resistance on the posts were surrendered without any resistance on the posts were surrendered without any resistance on the post of the United States forces. In fact, resistance would have been totally useless, and could have had no other reult than the useless effusion of blood.

"On the surrounding of the buildings, a strong deachment of New-Orleans troops took possession of hem, and posted a guard at each point of ingress and egress. The main body of troops remained without the grounds of the Ordnance Department.

"The barracks and officers' quarters are informally surrendered, but are still occupied by Federal soldiers. These, however, will leave within 36 hours. They are og on up the river to Fort Washington, under the command of Licut. Todd.

"The New-Orleans detachment, under Col. Walton, will remain on duty until further orders to-morrow. JOHN COCHRANE.

John Cochrane addressed, upon invitation of the latics of the Methodist Society in Baltimore, a large attained in that city on Thesday last evening, upon the subject of the Union. His argument establishing the right and duty of the Federal Government to vindicate the flag of the United States when assailed by the scizure of Federal forts and arsenals wherever situated, was received with applause. The presentation to the rator, at the conclusion of his speech, of a magnificant bouquet, emblematic of the Union, testified the opinion of the audience.

A NEW COMPROMISE OFFERED FROM THE SOUTH. THE MOST PEASIBLE PLAN TO SETTLE THE EX-

ISTING DIFFICULTIES.

From The Adanta (Ga.) Confederacy, Jan. 12.

The fact is undeniable that existing difficulties had "In the disrkness of the night the Continentals moved silently forward, and on being accosted by the well-knewn commander of the Fort (Major Bosworth), Capt. Clark, in determined words, demanded, in the name of the State, the surrender of the fortress. Your correspondent cannot help expressing much sympathy for the good and brave old commander, who, living for years here, and feeling his very life bound up in the old fortress, was compelled suddenly to pass over to the State all that was dear to him, by long association. The State has thus quietly and peaceably become the possessor of what cost the Government much: and, judging from the present occupants, it will be held good against all invaders.

"The condition of the fortress is perfect, so far as I can understand. Perfect a filtery discipline prevails." The fact is undeniable that existing difficulties had their origin in the settlement of the Territories, or the admission of new States into the Union. The Free States, from the very nature of their population and habits, have outstripped the Slave States in forming new States, and hence the loss to the South of an equilibrium in the Senate. Now, if this equilibrium in the Senate could be restored to the South, and all the Territories belonging to the Government admitted as States into the Union, we believe that it would tend as much to settle existing difficulties as any arrangement which we think is likely to be agreed on. We think that such an arrangement can be made to the satisfaction and honor of all sections.

1. To refinant the Missouri Compromise line, and extend it to the Pacific, making all territory North Free, and all south Slave.

vails."
The Delta praises the action of the Governor in taking possession of these defenses. It says:
"By the prompt action of Governor Moote, Louisians has secured possession of an arsenal which contains arms and ammunition sufficient to place this and

1. To recenset the Missouri Compromise line, and executed it to the Pacific, making all territory North Free, and all south Slave.

2. The Free States, numbering at this time 18, admit as States, Kansas, Nebraska, Pike's Peak, Diacotah, Utah, and Washingtou. This will increase the number of Free States to 24.

3. The Slave States, now numbering 15, should be increased by making three new States out of the territory of Texas, two out of Arizona, three out of the Indian Keserves, and two out of New-Mexico. This will make 24 Slave States—exactly the same number with the Free States. Thus the equilibrium would be restored, and there could be no further disturbance about the admission of States, and squandering of public lands, as every new State should, in the event of the passage of such an act, be emittled to all the public lands within its limits. Let, then, the North repeal her Personal Liberty bills, and place no obstacles in the way of the enforcement of the Fugalive Slave law, and the country would soon be restored to its former happiness and prosperity. happiness and prosperity.

WHAT THE SOUTHERN REPUBLIC IS TO BE.

what is an annual to the same even now ample to maintain such a force."

WRATH AND SECESSION OF THE BATON ROUGERS. WRATH AND SECESSION OF THE BATON ROUGERS. The companies from New-Orleans now hold possession of the arsenal and barracks. Some of the Baton Rouge companies deemed themselves slighted by not being sent to take charge of the place, and intimated that they would disband. This has caused great excitement here, and crowds are now at the street corners using the most inflammatory language, denouncing Gov. Moore in no measured terms.

Later.—Three companies have disbanded, the country companies retiring in high dudgeon. The Pelican, Croole, and Gross Tete companies are mentioned as among the dissifiated. The greatest excitement will From The New-Orteans True Delta, Jan. 12. Before the 4th of March the Southern Republic will Before the 4th of March the Southern Republic will be a fixed fact. Each State, as it secodes, will elect. Delegates to the Convention to be held at Montgomery, and will present the Federal Constitution as the basis of the new Union. The Federal Constitution, with the Southern interpretation, will satisfy the whole South. The Convention at Montgomery will speedily adopt that instrument, and then proceed to organize the Government under it. In the present pressing necessities of these States we hardly imagine that it will be found necessary to make any radical or serious changes in the present system.

The recognition of the present representatives in Congress from the South, as constituting the provisional Government, will, doubtless, be made. No essential changes should be made in the Constitution or laws, in order that the other States of the South may have no Creole, and Gross Tete companies are mentioned as among the disaffected. The greatest excitement still prevails.

order that the other States of the South may have no reason for delaying their accession to the new Union, and that they may take a part in any chang he found necessary in the new Government. Then the question is presented to the border Slave States in

question is presented to the border Slave States in a very direct and simple manner.

Both sections present the same Constitution and form of government. Delaware, Virginia, Maryland, Kentucky, Missouri, and Tennesse will have to decide whether they will take the same Constitution with the Northern interpretation in a Union with Abolition States, or with the Southern interpretation and in a Union with slaveholding States.

When their decision is made, it will be time enough to make such changes in the Constitution as may be needed. It would be manifestly unwise and inexpedient to make such amendments until the whole South is represented in the new Government. Some of the best provisions in the present Federal Constitution were adopted some years after the original instrument had gone into effect. when it shall be established. The revenues of the State are even now ample to maintain such a force. It will prevent the trouble, expense, and interruption of business incident to the calling out of volunteers, who are mostly young men employed in the various commercial, professional, and mechanical employments, to whom military duty is a serious inconvenience and loss. [True Delta, Jan. 12. The New-Orleans True Delta publishes the annexed telegraphic dispatch from the Major in command of Fort Pike. Perhaps the troops which left New-Orleans on the 10th to seize that Fort may find that they have ret owns on a pleasure trip. "J. E. Mo—e, New-Orleans:

"The Fort is now surrounded by fishing smacks turned into armed gunboats, and filled with armed men, the flag-boat of the squadron having hoised at the peak the Palmetto and Pelican flags. A peremptory order has been sent me by the commander of the expedition to surrender the Fort at discretion, or an immediate attack would be made. My reply was prompt: That, until I received orders from headmanters. I would defend the Fort while a man re-

ment had gone into effect.

The Convention at Montgomery, in adopting a form of government, will provide for a temporary Exceptive. The present Federal judiciary might be continued in office, and all the acts of Congress applicable to the South—all the contracts of the Federal Government for these States will doubtless be recognized and

continued in full operation.

Thus, with that wonderful capacity of our people for self-government and political organization, may the Republic of the South be organized and placed in efficient and full operation before the fields and forests shall put on their Summer garniture.

A SPRINGFIELD MAN IN GEORGIA.

A SPRINGFIELD MAN IN GEORGIA.

From The Springstell Republican.

Mr. John D. McKnight of Tilly Haynes & Co.'s great clothing house in this city, returned last Saturday evening after a two weeks' absence, having been to Georgia on business. He was in Georgia, at Savannah and Macon, for only a week, and although confining himself to these principal towns, he says in one who has not been there can imagine the strict espionage that exists over all strangers, no matter how quietly they deport themselves. His name was registered as from New-York, that being safer than to acknowledge a residence in Massachusetts, and yet the crowd would gather, even in the leading hotel of Savannah, to discuss together over his name, to scrutinize him and point him out, and to express, as well in words as looks, their deep hostility to any one from the North. At one time, in one of these crowds, words rag Ligh, and he heard himself called a "d—d Government coercer," sent to spy them out and point out, at some

North. At one time, in one of these crowds, words ran high, and he heard himself called a "d—d Government coercer," sent to spy them out and point out, at some luture time, the active leaders in secession. So it seems they duly consider the possibility of a future ariaignment for high treason, and the need, therefore, of guarding against evidence being got against them.

At Mucon his style of coat led people to think he was a Yankee, and but for his having a friend there who answered for him, he might have been troubled. He was in Macon only a day, and yet probably half the town asked his friend who he was, and whether it would be safe to let him remain. One thing, however, he was informed of, that he could by no possibility be allowed to go further west or into the interior. On the railread trains there were sharp eyes upon him, and he felt at every station the danger of arrest by a local Vigilance Committee. Indeed, he says he never in his life felt so lost, so constantly apprehensive of cowardly attack, and so as if he was among untamed savages. The looks, speech, and manner of the Georgians were wild. They talked furiously, and all of the same tenor—that they wanted "no compromise," but only the independence of the South and to whip the Yankee Abolitionists. Trade was at a complete standstill in all except firearms, and he heard a man say he had bought the last pixel to be had at any of the stores in Savannah.

While he was in that city Fort Pulsaki was taken, and the revenue cutter Dobbin seized. The military were in constant motion. The town was dooded with posters calling the "Owle," "Kattleenakes," "Alligators," "Eagles," and other secret organizations, to be in their "nests" at a certain hour. It was impossible for him to get copies of Savannah papers. The